

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY AUGUST 13, 1871.

NUMBER 68. EDITION 834.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED,  
EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLO-  
RED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING  
AT 114 CARONDELET STREET  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS,  
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,  
C. ANTOINE, CADDO,  
GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,--Editor.  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$5.00  
ONE YEAR.....\$5.00  
SIX MONTHS.....3.00  
THREE MONTHS.....1.50  
SINGLE COPY.....50

PROSPECTUS

O F  
The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another  
Republican journal in New Orleans,  
the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN,  
propose to fill a necessity which has  
been long and sometimes painfully  
felt to exist. In the transition state  
of our people, in their struggling efforts  
to attain that position in the Body  
Politique, which we conceive to be their  
due, it is regarded that much informa-  
tion, guidance, encouragement, coun-  
sel and reproof have been lost, in  
consequence of the lack of a medium,  
through which these deficiencies might  
be supplied. We shall strive to make  
the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these  
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ILLINOIS — Lewis B. White, Chicago.  
KENTUCKY — Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY, AUG 13, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

### THE CUSTOMHOUSE CONVENTION.

With a desire to know what was going on, and to be found in the discharge of a duty we repaired, to the Customhouse and called at the office designated for the issue of tickets to attend the Convention appointed to sit in the "granite building." We applied for a ticket for THE LOUISIANIAN, we were referred to Mr. Quish, to him we went and he told us to go into the office and take a seat, he would be in directly and give us one. We went in and waited for 15 minutes and he did not come, but Col. Lowell came, with a number of tickets in his hand, several gentlemen applied to him and he gave out some, we asked him for one for our paper, he informed us that tickets had been sent to the Representatives of the Press.

It was then 11 o'clock and we hurriedly posted to our office for our ticket. But it was not there and it never did get there. On our way back to the Customhouse we found that the tyranny had resulted as we feared it would, an immense crowd was hurrying up St. Charles Street and on enquiry we were told that Gov. Warmoth and the other delegates were going to Turner Hall. Thither we wended our way. THE LOUISIANIAN being excluded from representation in the Customhouse Convention, we leave the report of their proceedings to the papers represented.

### CONCERT.

Our advertising columns to-day contain the announcement that Miss Amanda Perkins, assisted by a competent corps of musicians, speakers and others, will give an entertainment at Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday August 15.

All the lovers of music and oratory will have an opportunity of enjoying themselves on the occasion, and we have no doubt that the public will extensively patronize Miss Perkins' efforts. We bespeak a liberal attendance.

For sometime past, importuning merchants have been complaining that too liberal samples of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., passing through our Customhouse are taken by the samplers. Secretary Boutwell ordered an investigation of the matter, and Judge Davies is now in the city we believe, as a Special Treasury Agent, performing that duty. Will the judge not enlighten the public as to the quality and quantity of these "samples" which were consumed in the attempt to keep Mr. Packard's Convention together and arouse a show of enthusiasm among the members? No doubt, a number of New Orleans merchants would thank him for the facts. They have a personal interest in the subject.

What a liberal National Government we are blessed with. Not only does it turn out a military body guard at the demand of a score or so of facious gentlemen who want to play at holding Convention, but supplies all hands with fine liquors and cigars gratis. It is true New Orleans importers may have to foot the bills for the last named luxuries, but the generous disposition of Uncle Sam is none the less manifest.

### THE STATE CONVENTION.

One of the best represented and most harmonious State Conventions that ever met in the interests of the Republican party in this State, assembled at the Turner's Hall in this City on the 9th inst.

Senator P. B. S. Pinchback was elected President of the Convention, and in a characteristic speech gave the delegates of the people welcome to an arena of freedom of action, of speech, and of choice for those they might desire to represent them on the State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

There were many peculiar and striking features presented by this Convention. Out of the 25 delegations whose seats were not contested, twenty-four were present, only one remaining with the usurpers at the Custom House. Of those whose seats would have been contested through Packard's peculiar machinery had they been admitted to the Custom House more than three fourths were elected at the polls by the people, while more than half of those who acted with the usurpers were appointed by parish committees at the dictation of Packard. Again, a comparison as to the wealth, intelligence and respectability and numbers of those composing the two assemblies, gives the Turner's Hall Convention a great general preponderance, and the colored members a special excellence in all these respects.

These combined evidences of a sound, original, hearty, vigorous and united Republican party under the lead of the State administration need no amplifications to give them their just influences and proper power in bringing conviction to every mind that the Republican party will triumph again in 1872.

The Usurpers assemblage adjourned *sine die* before 4 o'clock on the same day of its meeting, because it was understood that many colored men would have refused to return to a court room, where, if he had not differed with Packard, the (Packard) would have the power of ordering the colored man under arrest; and although he may have come from the largest parish in the State, there would have been no power outside of Packard or a United States Judge to release him. From expressions we have heard since from men who were thus locked up in the Customhouse threatened with the convicting and converting power of United States bayonets, we judge it will be a long time before any of our people at least trust themselves into the dark corridors and the gloomy chambers of the Customhouse Conclave.

In strong and suggestive contrast to these surrounding the State Convention met at the Turners' Hall without policemen or guard of any kind; continued their sessions for two days; allowed free discussion, and allowed each parish to choose its delegate for the Congressional district which was to be represented on the State Central Committee.

All along, through these harmonious scenes, were seen tokens of Republican unity and vitality, refreshing to the last degree. Not only was every vote taken unanimously, but every action received the concurrent applause of at least two thousand spectators who kept the lobbies, and even the great audience room full to repletion, from the hour of assembling to the moment of adjournment.

As business would lull, now and then to give committees time to report, there were added to all these features of harmony, vitality, vigor and unanimity, another still more brilliant feature—that of occasional counsel from the rostrum.

First the ringing tones and terse sentences of Governor Warmoth awakened, or rather guided the enthusiasm of the vast throng before him. His truthful, logical and chaste oratory added new relays to his fame as a statesman.

Then came the intrepid Pinchback with the sharp, fierce distinctive storm of oratorial grapeshot which the occasion demanded. Inignant and disgusted at the outrages perpetrated by the usurpers, he was still confident of Republican unity, and certain of continued success. But we must break off here. We have not the space to tell how Dibble and Campbell, Harris and Conway, Southworth and others, gave the Convention not only their eloquent counsels, but their most earnest labors in a series of able resolutions and most comprehensive and manly addresses to the people.

Altogether this State Convention was one of the most remarkable, inspiring and convincing as to the desires of the people we have ever witnessed, and we trust the results of its sessions will prove to all misguided Republicans that unfaithfulness, usurpation and outrage are sure to recoil at the very outset of their most confident expectations of success, upon those who are base enough to employ them.

### THE LATE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The late State Central Committee gave Mr. S. B. Packard a sufficient majority to enable him to rob delegates to a State Convention of their credentials in advance of their presentation to the Convention, they clothed him with power to keep the place of meeting concealed and to leave the hour of assembling indefinite, they acquiesced in the selection of foreign territory at the eleventh hour as the place of assembly, they consented to a system of passes which did honor to the days of slavery, they granted an extraordinary stretch of power in the appointment of special U. S. deputy marshals, and not content with all this they sanctioned one of the most shameful, unprovoked and distasteful outrages upon free speech, and political rights, it has ever been at the Customhouse.

The necessities of explanation has been forced on the perpetrators of this outrage, and the shallow pretense is given out, that the troops were there to protect United States property. We would like to be informed on what basis of calculation the conclusion was arrived at that the building was in any danger from the sitting in it, of even a divided and dissenting body of politicians.

The meeting then elected a large number of Vice Presidents.

Addressing us before the order of the occasion, Mr. J. Sella Martin was the first called; and this gentleman made one of his practical, hard hitting, effective speeches.

The earnestness of his manner, and the expressiveness of his Saxon utterances in the denunciation of the outrages and insults inflicted on citizens by the Customhouse crowd, found prompt and sympathetic response in the minds of his hearers, as was evidenced in the repeated and unanimous applause he received.

Hon. H. J. Campbell was the next speaker. This gentleman dwelt at length on the character and tendency of the abuse of power, the prostitution of the use of U. S. soldiers and the high handed proceedings of the Casey-Packard faction in the conduct of the elections and organizing their Convention.

Mr. Horne, of Texas; Hon. Harry Mahoney, of Plaquemines; Mr. J. Williams, of Mississippi, and Senator A. E. Barber, of Orleans, made effective speeches.

Jaeger's fine band was in attendance, and enlivened the intervals between the speeches with lively and appropriate music.

The meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

### MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

IMMEDIATE MASS MEETING.

U. S. SENATOR WEST PRESIDES.

In accordance with a brief notification that there would be a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute on the evening of Friday, Aug. 11, for the purpose of eliciting the popular views on the recent innovation of public privileges by the faction known as the "Customhouse ring," the doors were opened. The spacious hall was crammed to overflowing, and every one seemed to possess great concern in the matters under discussion.

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We would like to be informed on what basis of calculation the conclusion was arrived at that the building was in any danger from the sitting in it, of even a divided and dissenting body of politicians.

But suppose it was in danger, who are the parties on whose shoulders must rest the responsibility of jeopardizing the property?

If the danger was known in time to enable Messrs. Packard & Co. to obtain U. S. soldiers, it was known in timo to have obviated the whole difficulty by holding the Convention elsewhere. But this is not so. The whole course of these men, has been a series of blunders, the last error being infinitely worse than the first. Determined to carry the Convention they were driven to follow up their system of outrage by a continuance of it, and as is the inevitable result of the "progress of error," falsehood follows subterfuge, and violence falsehood, till the wrong doers find themselves involved in overthrow and ruin.

J. E. STEPHENS.—This worthy who was the Secretary of the Parish Committee of Lafourche, has had the effrontery to deny by insinuation, a statement which we made with reference to him. One or two of our readers may have observed a letter over this signature in the last issue of the official organ of the Customhouse committee, in which the secretary pronounces our statement "ridiculous." His conscientiousness would not permit him to say untrue, because he knows full well that the charge we made was literally what he told the editor of this paper, on the Morgan railroad just after he (Stephens) got in the cars in Lafourche. We thought at the time that he was remarkably "ridiculous" to be "tendering such valuable information to one that he did not know, but that he did, we can appeal to a third gentleman who was present and heard what this secretary with the convenient memory said.

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### OUR WILY FOE.

We hope every Republican in Louisiana, will have an opportunity to read and reflect upon the following candid confession of the deadliest enemy Republicanism has to day. We command it to all who may have been temporarily led away from the cunning and misrepresentations of the Federal officials in this city. The article is from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, of Thursday last, and furnishes conclusive evidence that the charge we have made of complicity between Casey, Packard & Co. and the Ku-Klux leaders, is true. We have the consolation, however, of knowing in that this clear and early exposure will do much to cement the bonds of unity in our party, and leave the factious caught but barren or disastrous results for all their outrageous treachery and usurpation.

Read, Republicans, read!

The Republican seems just beginning to realize the fact that the Bulletin has played a very prominent and effective part in disorganizing and demoralizing the Republican party of this State. The culmination of affairs yesterday rather startled our contemporary who never believed that the opposition to Warmoth would assume such gigantic proportions. Our predictions were lightly treated until they have been more than fulfilled, and now the Republican sees in the Bulletin a dangerous foe whose power has heretofore been underestimated.

The Republican, too, is at a loss to define exactly our status. In one paragraph of that paper we are styled "the most virulent organ of the Ku-Klux Democracy in the South." In another we are said to be "in rapport with the Customhouse ring," the wing representing Grant and opposed to Warmoth.

It is only to those who are so blind that they will not see, that the status of the Bulletin is obscure. We have labored to bring about a schism in the Republican party. That has been accomplished. We shall continue to widen the breach, if possible, upon the principle that "thieves fall on honest men will get their dues." The contest between the two factions, as now waged by them, has no interest for us except so far as it will contribute to the annihilation of both of them. Both are but the party of spoils, and the success of either will be an affliction and a continuation of the plundering of the people, by negroes and carpetbaggers.

Before the Customhouse clique again enter into an unholy alliance with the sworn foes of liberty and progress, let them be sure that the Jewell which dazzles them is not paste—that there are still to be found such characters as the blind bard described:

"I under fair pretence of friendly ends And well placed words of glossy courtesy."

Baited with reason not unplumbable.

Wind me into the easy-heated man And hug him into scars."

THE MONSTER MEETING AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

New Orleans Aug. 12 1871.

The members of the Louisiana

Progressive Club are hereby notified

of a meeting at their rooms on Monday evening Aug. 14th at 7 o'clock.

P. M.

By order of the President.

Wm. G. Brown.

Secretary.

### CONDAMNATION.

The voice of denunciation has already been loudly uttered by many prominent Northern papers against the use of U. S. soldiers for the purpose of intimidating a quiet and orderly assemblage of Republicans, who had been regularly called together to consider matters of interest to their party.

The necessity for explanation has been forced on the perpetrators of this outrage, and the shallow pretense is given out, that the troops were there to protect United States property.

We would like to be informed on what basis of calculation the conclusion was arrived at that the building was in any danger from the sitting in it, of even a divided and dissenting body of politicians.

But suppose it was in danger,

who are the parties on whose shoulders must rest the responsibility of jeopardizing the property?

If the danger was known in time to enable Messrs. Packard & Co. to obtain U. S. soldiers, it was known in timo to have obviated the whole difficulty by holding the Convention elsewhere. But this is not so. The whole course of these men, has been a series of blunders, the last error being infinitely worse than the first. Determined to carry the Convention they were driven to follow up their system of outrage by a continuance of it, and as is the inevitable result of the "progress of error," falsehood follows subterfuge, and violence falsehood, till the wrong doers find themselves involved in overthrow and ruin.

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# THE NEW ORLEANS CHIEF-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

to have fits, in order to escape Confederate bullets. This was a sample specimen of his detractors. We do not pretend to give more than a faint idea of the Governor's address, which closed with loud applause.

Brigadier General Hunsaker, "the war hoss of St. James," was then introduced. He said that there was no division in the Republican party. The action of the boasters was condemned by the people, and if Gen. Grant and the Customhouse party attempted to take away the liberties of the people, he would join in hurling them from power. But he had faith in General Grant, that he would not dare to break up a convention by the people by means of military power.—*N. O. Republican.*

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

This paper, the organ of the colored people of this State, has attained such success and editorial ability as to deserve especial attention.

It is very common to say that a colored man can make a good speech, write a good editorial, or is a good mechanic, but it is generally meant that he does this well as a colored man, and is not judged from the same point that we judge a white man. Their respective acts are judged from different standpoints. Now we wish to say that this paper is ably edited and conducted, not as the production of a colored man, but on the common sense principle that whatever is well done is true, irrespective of the doer.

The editor of this paper is an excellent writer, not as a colored man but in fair judgment from the standpoint of editorial ability, and we wish the paper success.

But let colored men fill up other and equally useful spheres of activity. While there are colored editors who wield able pens, let this be true of the useful professions generally. Let colored men become skilled as mechanics, learning the trades and useful arts, and when this is done, there will be better days for everybody.—*Shreveport Republican.*

We copy the following from the *Citizens' Guard*:

*Editor Citizens' Guard*—In your last issue of Sunday the 6th, I am reported as having used the following language in relation to Senator Pinchback, that the "Wormoths" were using Senator Pinchback a figure head with the intention hardly concealed, to leave him out in the cold, whenever by his help, they attain the bad eminence to which they are climbing. It is notorious that their only purpose is to use Senator Pinchback for the subjugation of his own class," etc.

I simply made the assertion that if it was true that the Customhouse party was using Lt. Gov. Dunn as a figure head to attain colored votes, the same may be said of Mr. Wormoth in using Senator Pinchback for the same purpose. You will please make this correction, and oblige.

Yours, &c.,  
J. HENRY BURCH,  
New Orleans, Aug. 8, 1871.

## STEAMBOATS.

**CAIRO.**  
—  
ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.  
FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packet.  
FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO  
and the Bends. The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms secured at General Office, 104 Common street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,  
104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
37 Natchez Street,  
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
apt. 6-tf, 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO,  
MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumber land rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER Agents,  
135 Gravier street,  
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO  
AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND  
Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT  
From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR  
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL  
POINTS NORTH, WEST AND  
EAST, AT THE LOWEST  
RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,  
H. M. TURNER,  
President Ga. State Convention.  
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Gross Teal Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet.

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATROUSE, Master;  
JAMES McELROY, Clerk,  
Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY,  
at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
E. O. MELLON, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,  
J. M. WHITE, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;

SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22;

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

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32... Royal Street. 32

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# THE NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

**East Feliciana**—I. J. Perry.  
**West Feliciana**—Henry Perkins.  
**A. A. Milligan**.  
**Richland**—W. T. Oliver.

**YETTO ORGAN**.

**First Ward**—Thomas Isabelle.

**J. P. Murphy**.

**Second Ward**—H. C. Dibble, C. F. Glandin.

**Third Ward**—P. Creagh, A. Cartwright, A. W. Smyth, Joseph Johnson.

**Fourth Ward**—P. B. S. Pinchback.

**Fifth Ward**—E. Aleix, P. Montaine, Henry Rein.

**Sixth Ward**—H. J. Campbell.

**Seventh Ward**—H. L. Rey, W. J. Moore, P. Griffin.

**Eighth Ward**—E. V. Leclerc.

**Ninth Ward**—Henry Chenau, D. Douglass.

**Tenth Ward**—H. C. Warmoth, E. P. Ducloslange.

**Eleventh Ward**—F. J. Herron, Ed. Williams.

**Twelfth Ward**—W. G. McCon nell.

**Thirteenth Ward**—C. B. Augustus.

**Fourteenth Ward**—W. R. Fish.

**Fifteenth Ward**—A. Jackson, C. P. Ames, David Mason.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers:

**President**—P. B. S. Pinchback.

**Vice presidents**—H. J. Campbell, Oscar Crosier, Emerson Bentley, Mortimer Carr, and George Washington, of Concordia.

**Secretary**—William Vigers.

**Assistant Secretary**—John W. Fairfax.

**Sergeant-at-Arms**—Valmir Shadrack, W. P. Collins.

The committee also recommended that a committee of seven be appointed on resolutions.

The report was adopted, and the officers were elected by acclamation.

After permanent organization,

Senator Pinchback, on assuming the chair as permanent president of the convention, said:

I thank you for the compliment you have conferred on me, and I hope our proceedings will be harmonious. We have met under different aspects to what we expected, but we need not therefore change our programme. We have met of our own accord, freely to consider the interests of the Republican party. We have exacted no tickets of admission from delegates, nor even from spectators. We have sympathized with all deliberative bodies ought in my judgment to assemble. We have met in the eyes of the people where they can see what we are doing, and if they don't find us worthy of their confidence they can repudiate our action. The attempt on the part of certain gentlemen in federal positions in our city to control the Republican party has resulted, in my judgment, in what they will claim to be a division in the Republican party; but from what I know of the feelings of the people of the different parishes of the State, I am of the opinion that there is no split in the Republican party. [Applause.] I have arrived at this conclusion by careful observation.

I know here and there you will find adherents of the Customhouse wing, men sent out on leave of absence to cry up and cry down certain men; I know you will find these in every ward in this State, but I know if you go around to the people you will find them everywhere in favor of the administration. [Cheers.] I have been a people's man from the commencement; it is only recently I have been found among Governor Warmoth's supporters, although ever since I have been elected I have been an administration man. I did not think it necessary to fight Governor Warmoth's battles. I knew him a "foeman worthy of the steel" of anybody; and I believe him more than equal to these men. You see then, there is some excuse for the comments made by the Democratic party on Pinchback at last becoming a supporter of Governor Warmoth.

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When we went into the campaign I told the people I went in as an independent Republican, reserving the right to criticize any public officer. When Governor Warmoth did what I didn't approve, I always took occasion to tell him I did not approve of it; but because I do not like some specific act is that a just reason why as a citizen I should oppose the administration of which he is the head? [Cheers.] Is that any reason why a convention should assemble for no other purpose than to put the Republican party under the control of men whose sole object it is to destroy Republican rule in Louisiana? They talk about federal bayonets controlling the State election in 1872. I don't believe there are federal bayonets enough to keep the State from being Democratic, without the aid of the State government. [Cheers.] You have not forgotten the administration of affairs in 1868, how many men fell by the hands of assassins throughout the State. I call upon you to show me a single solitary instance where the federal government has come in and avenged the murder of one of these men. If you go into an election depending alone upon Marshal Packard and his assistant deputies, and the few negroes the United States government will send here, without the protecting arm of the State government you will have made the most egregious failure you ever made in your life. [Applause.] Therefore, it becomes you, as the representatives of your party, to act as to command the support and respect of your constituents. When you shall have done this, and when we come out with our records of this convention, which is the legitimate convention of the Republican party, and these gentlemen come against us with their black record, I tell you there will be no stopping to consider which will be the choice of the people of this State. You will find them a solid phalanx on our side, and the Republicans of 1872, led by the men who have organized this con

vention, will have a glorious success (Great applause.) I have never been opposed to General Grant. I was one of the delegates that had the honor of nominating General Grant for the Presidency, and from that time down to this, I have been an unswerving uncompromising Grant man. I would not have voted for Governor Warmoth if I thought he would have gone back on General Grant; but in no speech in no paper can be found one word of his against General Grant. I charge back, then, that this thing has been done to make capital for those men at Washington, and I say again that if what has been done in this Customhouse has been done with the sanction of General Grant, with all my love for him, I shall go out of this convention his deadly opponent. [Great applause.]

Mr. Campbell moved to appoint a committee of seven on resolutions.

Campbell, Dickey, Cage, Raby, Sterrett, Twitchell and Bentley.

The convention adjourned until half past seven o'clock this evening, in Turner Hall.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met last evening at eight o'clock in Turner Hall, P. B. S. Pinchback, president, in the chair.

The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the spectators there was quite a sprinkling of the Customhouse adherents, who, no doubt, came to see for themselves how things were conducted.

The contrast could not have failed to impress them—the absence of any tickets of admission for delegates, the absence of armed deputy marshals, United States troops under arms, Gatlin guns, and the admission of all to see and hear the proceedings.

The roll was then called, and one hundred and seven members answered to their names.

Rev. Mr. Armstead offered up a prayer.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The committee on resolutions reported progress and asked for further time.

Mr. Harris moved that the committee be allowed until to-morrow at 12 M. Carried.

Mr. N. Underwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the convention do create an executive committee of twenty-five Republican citizens of Louisiana, to visit Washington and represent to the President the actual condition of affairs in this State, with special reference to the unwarrantable action of the federal officers, and demand the removal of the following gentlemen from their respective offices, viz: James F. Casey, Collector of the Port; C. W. Lowell, Postmaster; P. E. Horwig, Special Deputy Collector; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal; B. F. Jouber, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Judge Dibble offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Carr offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Judge Dibble accepted the amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

The chair appointed H. C. Dibble, O. F. Huneker, N. Underwood and Oscar Crossier, and one member whose name we did not catch.

F. J. Herron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a committee of twenty-five

Republican citizens of Louisiana, to visit Washington and represent to the President the actual condition of affairs in this State, with special reference to the unwarrantable action of the federal officers, and demand the removal of the following gentlemen from their respective offices, viz: James F. Casey, Collector of the Port; C. W. Lowell, Postmaster; P. E. Horwig, Special Deputy Collector; S. B. Packard, United States Marshal; B. F. Jouber, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, and S. A. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue.

Judge Dibble offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Carr offered an amendment, that the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report in one hour.

Judge Dibble accepted the amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

The chair appointed H. C. Dibble, O. F. Huneker, N. Underwood and Oscar Crossier, and one member whose name we did not catch.

F. J. Herron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Senator J. H. West be requested to introduce a resolution at the next session of Congress, calling upon

President Grant and other officers of the

government, for all the information in

their possession regarding the use of the

United States Customhouse in New Orleans for the purpose of holding a New

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